

## SEDALIA BAZOO

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President and Manager

Official Paper of the City of Sedalia

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Business office..... 48

The hospital fund is steadily growing.

Sedalia will all attend church this morning—and again to-night.

Railway construction for the first half of the present year has been very light.

Now who will take Leonard's place as president of the state farmers' alliance.

There will be a close contest this year between the republican and people's party.

The Baine men are not wheeling into line for Harrison with any great unanimity.

Before the year is out Sedalia will add a good many squares to her paved streets.

Mr. Bland will make another effort to have the free coinage silver bill pass the House.

Discussion of business and political topics will be resumed to-morrow. This is the Lord's day.

Next November will be the first time that Illinois has gone democratic on the national ticket since 1860.

The Missouri legislature is not a "billion dollar congress" and hence there is always money in its treasury.

Harrison has delivered 340 speeches since he became president. It very often happens that silence is golden.

The tax-payers of the State will take extra good care that Major Warner is never elected governor of Missouri.

The Sedalia base ball will soon give the boys at St. Joseph and Leavenworth some pointers on "How to Play Ball."

Mr. Foster—he of the treasury department—is valiantly shaking the nation's cash box, to see if a single nickel remains.

The Missouri crop reports continue to show up better every day, and the prospect is good for a splendid all-around yield.

The Monroe county democratic convention for the selection of delegates to St. Louis and Jefferson City will be held to-morrow.

The republicans have abandoned the idea of carrying New York and will concentrate all possible efforts on Indiana and Illinois.

One of the political wants of the county is a good, healthy democratic club in each township. It is the way to make a big majority.

July 4th is the day selected by the people's party to make their nominations for president and vice-president. To-morrow is the momentous day.

They are paying \$3 per day for harvest hands in Kansas. Sedalia has a few street loafers that she can very well spare in such a grand cause.

It is probable that Mr. Harrison will exercise the veto prerogative in a few days. A bill for the free coinage of silver will almost certainly be presented for his signature.

Col. D. S. Twitchell, the standing republican candidate for congress in the Kansas City district, refuses to be sacrificed this year, and the party is in a dilemma.

A fifteen pound rattlesnake was killed in a Carroll county hen house last week. No time should be lost in sending Maj. Warner to that vicinity. He will prove a St. Patrick.

For the benefit of the younger portion of this growing and patriotic community the BAZOO takes pleasure in announcing that to-morrow is the glorious and only Fourth of July.

The Kansas republicans have been forced to nominate "Farmer Smith" for governor, notwithstanding which it is more than probable the people's party will triumph in that state.

To-night Elder Myers will give that postponed sermon on "Church Members in Politics," at which time it is earnestly hoped that all campaign liars will be present.

General Stevenson has nailed the first campaign lie with a great big spike. He emphatically denies any connection with any secret order during the war, hostile to the union cause.

The last World's Fair idea is that of a Buffalo, N. Y. man. He proposes to furnish an attraction in the shape of a collection of snakes, and claims to be able to show as many as 2,000 varieties.

Ex-State Treasurer E. T. Noland was denied a rehearing by the Missouri Supreme Court, but gets twenty days more to file application for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Ballot reform laws are in operation in all the doubtful northern states—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana—which alone is worth many thousand votes to the democracy.

The people's party of Kansas has been impatiently awaiting for the republicans to put a state ticket in the field. Now they will sweep down on the aggregation with all the force of a Kansas cyclone.

Congress at least should make no delay in appropriation of \$5,541,000 for the World's fair. It is not a political or a local measure, and the best interests of the country demands its immediate attention.

Hon. Wm. J. Campbell is no novice at campaigning, says the Chicago News. He had charge of the republican campaign in Chicago four years ago, and the elect went against him to the tune of 7,000 votes.

The balance in the state treasury on June 30, was \$1,410,528.81. If the republicans had been running the financial department, the 81 cents would be about the sum total of the balance.

The prohibition platform is no slouch. It declares for tariff reform, the money of the constitution and contains many other good provisions. Prohibitionists are now eligible to vote the democratic ticket.

Mr. Harrison is relying on his pension record to elect him. He claims that he has not vetoed a single claim yet as every one knows there are hundreds of fraudulent ones imposed on the country every month.

The republicans are in hopes, any way, of electing Reid. They claim a probability of the people's party shifting the election on congress, in which case the house will elect Cleveland and the senate will choose Reid.

If it is true as reported that the democrats and alliance men of Minnesota have agreed on a combination state ticket, the republicans might take "time by the forelock" and take that state out of their column.

Good roads practically shorten the distance to the local market and make it possible for the farmer to take advantage promptly of the highest market, no matter at what season of the year. They would add greatly to the value of all kinds of real estate.

"Et tu Brute!" The Globe-Democrat says: "The proper place for Mr. Clarkson to do campaign work is

in Iowa, where his past eccentricities have reduced the republican majority to a mere travesty of its former splendid proportions."

To-morrow is a national holiday, and will be observed by the people of Sedalia in common with the balance of the world. Business generally will be suspended and the day devoted to rest and enjoyment.

New Hampshire has generally been the foundation stone of the republican pyramid, topped off with Ohio. The democrats will this year not only take the top and bottom, but will wreck the thing generally.

The people of the Queen City are noted for their liberality, and just now that generous spirit is being exercised in behalf of the movement begun by the ladies to establish a charity hospital in the city. Let the good work go on!

A good many many thousand laborers are now lying idle at Pittsburg in consequence of the Carnegie lock out. Last year Mr. Carnegie stowed away \$1,200,000 as the result of the labor of these men. Oh, radicalism thy name is tyranny.

It is said that the German Kaiser has determined to crush Bismarck, and the probabilities are that he will have as big a job on his hands as if he had provoked a war with France. Bismarck has the heart of the German people.

The House and Senate promise to look on the appropriation bills. The former represents economy and a desire to cut down expenditures to the lowest notch. The latter body, nominated by republicans, wants to throw the thrattle wide open.

The decent republicans all over the country are growing at the appointment of John W. Foster as secretary of state. Altogether it is the weakest cabinet that has ever been appointed, and the only consolation is in the fact that it will be short-lived.

The convention which meets at Jefferson City on the 19th for the nomination of state officers will not only be the largest, but in all probability the most exciting ever held in the state. Especially does the contest for governor promise to be of an interesting character.

It is a pretty well settled fact that Sedalia is showing a growth in wealth and population second to no city of its size in the west. Every department of trade presents a very flattering appearance. There is an activity in commercial circles generally which speaks most encouragingly.

Elsewhere is published the statement of the Missouri Trust company, which shows a very flattering condition of affairs. It is one of the reliable financial institutions of the city. The officers and directors stand high in the community for integrity and successful business qualifications. They are safe, liberal and accommodating. The company is one of which Sedalia may well be proud.

One of the novelties of the California exhibit at the World's Fair, will be a jelly palace 16 by 20 feet, and 25 feet high, with two open doors approached by three marble steps. The frame work will be of wire. On this will be firmly placed several thousand jelly glasses—cups, globes, prisms, etc.—filled with jelly of many shades of color arranged in artistic and beautiful designs. The interior will be brilliantly illuminated by electricity. The cost of the frame work and glasses alone is estimated at \$2,700.

The eight-hour labor law has passed the House, and it is thought with slight amendments will go through the Senate. This bill is regarded as one of the most important labor measures ever considered in congress. Its provisions affect all laborers and mechanics employed by the United States or by any contractor or subcontractor upon any of the public works of the United States, limiting the hours of labor to eight in any calendar day except in case of extreme necessity. A

heavy penalty is attached to a violation of its provisions.

On Next Wednesday in St. Louis, three candidates for the supreme judgeship will be nominated by the democrats. While a nomination is of course equivalent to an election it is to be hoped that the representatives of the party will exercise usual good judgment in these nominations. It is a very responsible and honorable position, to which a man should be chosen who is free from bias and beyond the control of any undue influence. However, a mistake cannot be made, as all of the six aspirants are gentlemen of eminent qualifications and undoubted integrity.

The democratic county central committee should lose no time in urging the complete organization of the party in the county. Success is never assured so long as matters are allowed to go in haphazard fashion. A systematic effort would easily result in the enrollment of the name of every democrat, every republican and every doubtful man. Then work could begin understandingly and in an effective manner. The opposition is at work and pretend to have hopes of carrying the county. The democracy must not remain longer idle if they expect success.

Rev. Dr. Miller was somewhat off his base in his lecture Friday night in crediting Gen. George B. McClellan with a want of "pluck." He was pre-eminently the pluckiest commander of the Army of the Potomac. With one-third of Grant's force McClellan came very nearly capturing Richmond although opposed by the confederate army in the acme of strength and flushed with successive victories. His seven days battles around Richmond showed not only "pluck" of the highest order, but great military skill.

Later on when Pope was shattered by the mighty arm of Stonewall Jackson, and pluck was needed to lead a disorganized army, McClellan was recalled, put the army in fighting condition, infused enthusiasm and ended the campaign by virtually defeating the great Lee at Antietam. McClellan had as much pluck as any man who ever wore stars on the battle-field.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS ON CLEVELAND.

July Forum

What are the political issues of the impending canvass? Some of them are old, as old as the national government, and likely long to continue; others are new and of a passing character. These issues, new and old, may be enumerated somewhat as follows:

1. The economic and commercial system, commonly known as protective, based upon the idea that it is the business of the government artificially to foster, or even to call into existence, various branches of industry.

2. The purification and reform of the civil service; or, as Mr. Carl Schurz once tersely expressed it, "the disestablishment of the spoils system," the system which the Jacksonian democracy introduced into the administration of our government.

3. What is known as the "currency question," now taking the form of a demand for the free coinage of silver at the national mint at an artificial ratio with gold.

4. The pension system.

What is the attitude of Mr. Cleveland so far as these issues are concerned? He has been called upon officially to confront them all, and on no occasion, so far as I know, has he failed to make his position understood or to give the party of which he was the head a distinct, recognized, and creditable lead. He has not shuffled or vacillated; he, at least up in these issues, has emitted no uncertain sound.

In this respect the line of responsible public action he has pursued has been in most agreeable contrast with that usually pursued by politicians, not only of the present, but of all time. The crying sin of cattle of that class, especially in these days of many newspapers and much rapid communication, is their constant endeavor to catch quickly and to reflect correctly public sentiment, and neither to think nor to speak for themselves. Continually playing a game of political chess and small party tactics, they are very chary of enunciating any political principles by which they are prepared to stand or fall, unless such principles are time-honored political platitudes of orthodox party shibboleth. But such has not been the practice of Mr. Cleveland. In high public position he has stood forth a clean-cut political character, a man with the courage of his convictions.

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## HIS FAITH IN BOODLE.

The President Scheming to Win Again by the Use of Money.

Washington, July 1. Quay, Dudley and Clarkson and the old crowd will not run the republican campaign this year, but those who are in the president's confidence say that more boodle will be spent by the republicans to elect Harrison than was used in 1888. Although the president turned his back on Dudley immediately after the close of the campaign four years ago and has since repudiated both Quay and Clarkson he still believes in the use of money argument to win elections. He believes, so it is asserted, that the longest purse will decide the battle.

Everything indicates that Mr. Campbell was selected chiefly for the money he can bring into the republican campaign fund. It could not have been his experience in the field of national politics that was regarded for he has been on the national committee less than a year, and is almost unknown outside of his state. Mr. Campbell has been counsel for Phil Armour, the millionaire meat king, and besides being a rich man himself he can command large contributions from his clients.

It is believed to be the President's intention to let Mr. Reid and his friends take care of New York and the debatable states of the east. On this account the President was anxious to tap the rich men of the west, and hence his selection of Campbell. According to this arrangement there will be two main distributing points of republican boodle during the campaign—New York and Chicago.

One explanation of the President's selection of the chairman of the national committee and the executive staff from the west is that he expects to manage the campaign in the east himself. While sitting on the back porch of the White House Sunday evening the President said to Mr. Clarkson: "I expect to be east this summer and I propose to look after the campaign here myself."

Some surprise is expressed in administration circles here over the organization of the Republican State Committee in New York. The President made no secret of his wish to have a personal representative at the head of the State Committee and also a trusted man at the head of the Executive Committee. He expressed a preference for C. N. Bliss for chairman of C. N. Bliss' place, and he did not want Hackett in charge of the Executive Committee. The President did not intend that Mr. Bliss should be elected Treasurer of the National Committee. He requested that the matter be held back until they could ascertain the result of the meeting of the New York State Committee, but for some reason the National Committee ignored the President's wish and announced Mr. Bliss' election at once. The President is disturbed over the situation in New York with Platt and Miller in control of the machine there he will be compelled to treat with them if he hopes to carry the State. After bidding the Baine men defiance by rejecting Mr. Clarkson the President would feel the humiliation keenly to be forced to bow down to Platt and Miller.

Up to the present time the president has made no overtures to either Platt or Miller. It was his intention not to do so, and let them come to him, if they wished to get in out of the wet. But Platt and Miller, in control of the New York machine, are in a position to force the president to come to them. Mr. Platt is understood to be determined that the first overtures must come from the president, and that if Mr. Harrison desires his aid in the campaign he must come out frankly and say so.

Some of Mr. Clarkson's friends are disposed to criticize what they call his lack of "nerve" in refusing to be a candidate after the president told him he did not want him. They say that the committee stood ready to elect him and that he would have been justified in taking it. Those who share the latter opinion are said to be Platt and Quay. However, the Baine people are getting some satisfaction out of the fact that they forced Mr. Harrison to take the responsibility of turning Clarkson down himself. He will now be held responsible for the result of the campaign.

## Probate Court.

Docket of cases in which settlements are due, from executors and administrators, and guardians and curators, at the request of the probate court, to be held at the court house in said county, commencing on the second Monday of August, A. D. 1892.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31st 1892.  
1. John M. Casaday, guardian and curator of Annie, Charles and Mary Sherman, minors. Seventh annual settlement.  
2. Susan A. McVey, guardian and curator of W. A. J. F. and R. J. M. Vay, minors. Fifth annual settlement.  
3. John T. Powell, guardian and curator of Charles T. Derouine and Wesley N. Powell, minors. Seventh annual settlement.  
4. Thomas Benberry, guardian and curator of Julia A. D. W. J. C. and E. L. G. Benberry, minors. Fifth annual settlement.  
5. W. A. Strickland, guardian and curator of Joseph Benberry, minor. Fifth annual settlement.  
6. J. H. Stevens, guardian and curator of Maggie M. Courtney, minor. Seventh annual settlement.  
7. R. F. Strickland, guardian and curator of Joseph Strickland, minor. Sixth annual settlement.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3rd 1892.  
8. James Calvert, guardian and curator of Christopher Jones, minor. Fifth annual settlement.  
9. James Calvert, guardian and curator of Elizabeth Jones, minor. Fifth annual settlement.  
10. Herri S. Harte, guardian and curator of C. B. Harte, a minor. Seventh annual settlement.  
11. Mathias Soble, guardian and curator of Charles Soble, minor. Seventh annual settlement.  
12. John R. O'Hannon, guardian and curator of A. B. C. Rock, minor. First settlement.  
13. T. C. Berry, guardian and curator of John W. Berry, minor. First settlement.  
14. Mary A. Allen, guardian and curator of J. T. Allen, minor. Fifth annual settlement.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1892.  
15. John R. Clout, public administrator in charge of estate of John H. Clout, deceased. Fifth annual settlement.  
16. F. H. Glass, guardian and curator of Mary V. Mutha and Adeline Gase, minors. Fifth annual settlement.  
17. H. C. Smith, Sr., guardian and curator of C. Smith, Jr., a minor. Fifth annual settlement.  
18. James F. Montague, curator of E. N. H. K. A. R. and W. J. Euston, minors. Fourth annual settlement.  
19. J. H. R. Clout, public administrator of C. A. and M. S. Fehr, minors. Fourth annual settlement.  
20. John R. Clout, public administrator of Laura A. G. Clout, deceased. Fourth annual settlement.  
21. Wm. K. Hays, guardian and curator of Benoit L. Otter, minor. Third annual settlement.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1892.  
22. W. E. Crawford, administrator of C. C. Crawford, deceased. Third annual settlement.  
23. J. H. R. Clout, public administrator of John H. Clout, deceased. Third annual settlement.  
24. John R. Clout, public administrator of George L. and Minnie Wood, minors. Third annual settlement.  
25. A. B. and A. M. Seaton, administrators of Henry Seaton, deceased. Second annual settlement.  
26. William Weston, administrator of Samuel Lee, deceased. Second annual settlement.  
27. John R. Clout, public administrator of C. E. F. M. D. D. and B. M. Alcorn, minors. Second annual settlement.  
28. John R. Clout, public administrator of Charles Moore, deceased. Second annual settlement.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1892.  
29. J. H. R. Clout, public administrator of Jefferson Moore, deceased. Second annual settlement.  
30. Sarah E. B. Beck, administrator of William B. Beck, deceased. Second annual settlement.  
31. S. C. Gold, guardian and curator of Second, Annie and Thomas Conroy, minors. Second annual settlement.  
32. J. R. Clout, guardian and curator of G. and J. M. O'Brien, Jr., minors. Second annual settlement.  
33. Thomas W. Cloner, Sr., guardian and curator of Thomas W. Cloner, Jr., minor. Second annual settlement.  
34. John R. Gentry and J. C. Thompson, administrators of William Gentry, deceased. Second annual settlement.  
35. Mary T. Quinn, ex-curator of Thomas D. Quinn, deceased. Final settlement.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1892.  
36. W. C. Owsen, administrator of estate of Samuel W. Owsen, deceased. Second annual settlement.  
37. Elizabeth Stanley, administrator of J. O. Stanley, deceased. Second annual settlement.  
38. Wm. M. Dabell, executor and curator of Ira O. Sargent, and Virgil McDonald, minors. Fourth annual settlement.  
39. Elizabeth B. B. B., executrix of Oliver H. Babin, deceased. First annual settlement.  
40. A. M. C. Clout, executor of F. W. Wheeler, minor. First annual settlement.  
41. Mathias A. L. L. L., guardian and curator of James F. L. L. L., minor. First annual settlement.  
42. Margaret Clout and A. P. M. M. M., administrators of John D. Clout, deceased. First annual settlement.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1892.  
43. R. H. Mose, administrator of estate of John M. B. Mose, deceased. First annual settlement.  
44. R. H. Mose, administrator of John H. Mose, deceased. First annual settlement.  
45. M. A. H. H. H., guardian and curator of M. A. and Grace H. H. H., minors. First annual settlement.  
46. John D. Crawford, guardian and curator of Marie Lew, minor. First annual settlement.  
47. Edwin Mason, administrator of Sarah J. M. Mason, deceased. First annual settlement.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1892.  
48. John R. Clout, public administrator of John W. Clout, deceased. First annual settlement.  
49. John R. Clout, public administrator of John R. Clout, deceased. First annual settlement.  
50. Mary E. Woods, administrator of estate of Samuel W. Woods, deceased. First annual settlement.  
51. James S. Forbes, administrator of M. H. S. Forbes, deceased. First annual settlement.  
52. John R. Clout, public administrator of Lewis Jackson, deceased. First annual settlement.  
53. R. C. Sneed, guardian and curator of Wallace, Nora, and Jacob N. Sneed, minors. First annual settlement.  
54. John A. Ellis, executor of William B. Riley, deceased. First annual settlement.  
55. L. C. Faltner, executor of Levi Faltner, deceased. First annual settlement.  
56. Alexander Dorr, administrator of J. J. Olin, deceased. First annual settlement.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1892.  
57. William C. Carr, executor of John M. Carr, deceased. First annual settlement.  
58. Jesse F. Howe, administrator of Henry Lipp, deceased. First annual settlement.  
59. James J. St. Louis, guardian and curator of Wm. F. St. Louis, minor. First annual settlement.

J. W. WALKER,  
Clerk of the Probate Court.